NO STEAL IN IT.

Charge That the Choctaws and Chickasaws were

PAID FOR THE LEASED DISTRICT

. . w ... life A. B. Durant on the Subject. he Gues Into History Somewhat.

A stary world that a Detachment of Cavgry has Captured the Dalton Brothgreat Vising Wife's Suicide-Per-

status of the tadian Leased District,

23 - Several days back nat contained an editorial received hickastw Steal," highly remarkable for what know, and for the ease into the scheme of the

at interviewed vesterparant, a prominent Choc-paracian, and one of the matters affecting the re-

so the the sthere in the charge periation is a fraud?"

word of fact in it. The
part property of the two

and set apart by any and ausolutely deeded negotiated, the Choconcerned, and and the land pat-are now owned by and these titles have

alres for a speculative -ipp lands surren ers and extending 10013 a patent o of the ands under the great al land office. By

hapore! legal phrase and which the lachoud, the words so or water runs, were notween the Western lands being in favor the United States unlian rivers, to be Herve Texas. For ally were admitted as irticle 3) was a ce

he barring out the North have borne

of Unitary of the Dalton

() T. May 23.-Marhe Sag and Fox country this place to-day that a Fifth cavairy, under captured the Daiton s in that country and given to the Indian's

May 23 - Agent Bennett hociaw Nation on a few recruiting for the arduthe per capita to the luse two payments he tiers from the depart wheel before then. Rereays there are over

A Young Wife's Act-

To May 23.—News reached sticide of Mrs. J. B. able young wife of the at Caretta, the section of Gibson. The woman in her room dead, having It is not known what munit the act, but it is of a wealthy planter, havome and married Hartion being opposed by her

FIRE AT COMANCHE.

Ground List of Losses. Guzette

finmes had made such headway as to be wholly uncontrolable, and rapidly spread to the buildings west of it, all of which were frame buildings. The losses, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows:

J. S. Redden, stock of boots and shoes, estimated at \$5000, an entire loss; insurance, \$3500. J. M. Childers, general merchandise, es-timated at \$5000; insurance, \$750. Enoch Anderson, barber shop, total loss;

E. N. Weisendanger, barber shop, every-Lowry & McLane saved all their goods in

a somewhat damaged condition.

No insurance on any of the buildings.

Mr. R. G. Armstrong, while assisting in tearing down an awning, was struck on the head by a falling piece of timber, sustain-ing a severe concussion of the brain, and is in a critical condition to-day.

An Old Veteran Dead.

Special to the Gazette. SHERMAN, TEX., May 23.-Mathew Hamliton, an old ex-Confederate veteran, died last night near this city. He was wounded at Cold Harbor, and the musket ball and his discharge were exhibited here to-day. The ball weighs an ounce and it was cut from his leg only a few years ago.

PROFLIGACY.

Reed's Congress Eminently Successful in Wasting Money.

OFFICES FOR POLITICIANS.

What Became of the Billion Dollars Hurled at a Bird During the Last Session? Comment Upon Commissioner

New Offices.

Special to the Gazette. Wassington, May 23.-One of the sethods employed by the last congress in reaching the billion dollar line in its ex-penditures was the creation of new places t the public crib and an increase of salaries of some of those persons already provided for. The official statement of the work of the last session, which lasted three onths, gives some interesting figures. months, gives some interesting the seconomical shows that during the session the economical Republican congress created 3% new specific offices for which salaries aggregating Pasidos \$108.567 yearly were provided. Besides this there was appropriated \$1.495,851.50 for other new offices, the number of offices or amount of each salary not being specified. o offset this appropriation of \$2,404,718.50 for new offices, 125 specific places were dropped, taking with toem \$135,944.80 and \$5540 was cut off by dropping off a very small number of offices not specifically named. This leaves a net increase of \$2,283,234,40 in the salary rolls caused by the creation of new offices.

At the first session of the same congress.

A the discussion of the same congress
the net increase of offices was 1231, carrying
a net increase of \$2,656,228.62. The Fiftyfirst congress, therefore, added over 1700
places to the Pederal patronage list, at an
arabal expense to the public of \$4,949,
492.32. It is this sort of record that made the Republican billion congress the most rockless and extravagant one in the history of the country, and it is not surprising that ts leaders are wondering what the people

vill think of their party next year.

As stated Hon, John W. Foster, will, act as diplomatic advisor at the state depart-ment during Blaine's absence. Foster is virtually acting secretary of state where questions of policy are concerned. Blaine has confided his aims and desires in nearly all of the important foreign problems now pending before the state department to

Gen. Fred Kueffer of Indiana will be urged for the position of commissioner if Gen. Raum resigns as now seems probable, Gen. Kueller is an old personal friend of President Harrison. Gen. Hastings of Pennsylvania is also mentioned with sig-

A WAR SPEC.

PORTUGUESE FIRE INTO A BRIT-ISH EXPEDITION.

Fifteen British Subjects Incarcerated in Portuguese Prison-England will Make a Demand for Their Release.

London, May 23.-A dispatch received ere from Lorenzo Marpuez, a Portuguese town in Africa on the north side of Delagoa Bay, says that the British turn-screw tor-pedo cruiser Berk, six guns Commander Alfred Winslow, has arrived there and reports that a serious conflict has taken place between the British and Portuguese colony. Commander Winslow says that the troops stationed at the Portuguese military pos-on the river, Pungwee, have attacked the British South Africa company's expedition, commanded by Commissioner Johnston. Seven Portuguese were killed. The British

ess is unknown. The British turn-screw cruiser, Magienne, six guns, Capt. Ripon, and the British composite gunboat. Pigeon, six guns, Commander Floyd, have arrived at Beira, Mashonaland, a Portuguese settle-ment in South Africa. It was at Beira that in April the Portuguese authorities seized the British mail sacks and refused to allow them to go to their destination. The mails were intended for British colonies in Mashonaland. The British colonists were indignant at this high-handed proceeding on the part of the Portuguese, and complained

o the British government about it. When Col. Willoughby's expedition reached Beira the colonel applied for permission to proceed to the Pungwee river in order to pay the prescribed duties, but re ceiving no answer, after forty-eight hours he started without permission, and the Portuguese opened fire on his expedition and seized two steamers which composed it. The Portuguese also seized the mails and provisions and imprisoned fifteen mem-ters of the expedition. Col. Willoughly endeavored to secure the release of his vesels by the payment of the usual custom duties, but the Portuguese officials refused to accept these payments, and, ordering the British flag hauled down, hoisted the Portuguese in its place. The Portuguese declare that the British are excluded from Pung-wee river, which Col. Willoughby's boats

were navigating when seized. PERHAPS UNPRECEDENTED.

A Two-Year-Old Girl Criminally Assaulted at Eagle Pass.

Special to the Gazette. EAGLE PASS, TEX., May 30.—The grand jury empanelled here this morning has been engaged all day in investigating a horrible and unprecedented case of crimi-nal assault upon an infant less than two years old. The creature accused of the hideous crime was said to have been found with the wounded and screaming child near an outhouse at 3 o'clock this morning. There is no doubt that the crime was committed, but the circumstances of the case and the unreliable character of the testimony leaves serious doubts if the guilty

party has been apprehended. Held Across the Railroad Track.

SHEEVEPORT, LA., May 22.—A colored girl about eighteen was murdered near Vaudeville, Bossier parish, by being held across the railroad track by two negroes until the body had been run over by the train. The negroes escaped after witnessand the line was discovered in the boot ing their deed and are being followed by a large body of armed men. If they are caught they will be lynohed. ing their deed and are being followed by a

A Story Full of All the Elements of Romance and Adventure.

A MOST REMARKABLE HISTORY.

A Missouri County (Cass) Which is in Open Defiance of the Orders of the

United States Circuit Court-The Judges Imprisoned for Contempt-Fraud. Robbery, Suicide and Mob Violence Abounds.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., May 20.-The ar-Harrisonville, Mo., May 20.—The arrest a few days ago of the judges of this county is but one more chapter in the romantic history of the bond question, which has been vexing the people of Cass county for the past seventeen years. For that length of time the judges of the county have been in contempt of the court of the United States. For seventeen years the bond question has been fought over and over again by surewed lawyers through all the again by surewd lawyers through all the legal processes known, and still the holders of the bonds have nothing to show for their action except the county's promises to pay

and the judgments of the court.

The history of the bond troubles of Cass county is a remarkable one in many re-spects. The story of the bonds themselves spects. The story of the bonds themselves is dry and prosaic, but the adventures and incidents attending their issuance and the subsequent persistent refusal to pay, despite the decree of the national court, is a story which bears all the elements of romance, adventure and crime. The history covers fraud, robbery, suicide, mob vio-lence and murder. Judges elected for the purpose of resisting United States officers

and have been fugitives from justice, hiding like criminals in the brush and hidden by the citizens of the county while they were fleeing the deputy marshals; they have languished in jails and the penitentiary rather than betray the people who placed them on the bench for the express purpose of defying the writ of the courts of the national government; they have paid heavy fines to the courts for contempt, which times the citizens have promptly repaid

While the bonds have been handed down from successor to successor in the corpora-tions and the judgments have been kept tions and the judgments have been kept alive by the heirs in trust, so have the successive judges handed down the traditions and the people of the county have been persistent in their obstinacy. While the bonds are acknowledged to be legal in every respect, and while their issuance was directly in pursuance of the completion of a contract by both contract the contract by both parties thereto, yet the people have determined for seventeen years to repudiate the obligation and in this effort. have spent more than double the value of

have spent more than double the value of the bonds.

To fully understand the situation of the case it is necessary to go back to the days when the people were pioneers; to the days when the trailic west of the Mississippi river was carried on in "prairie schooners" drawn by ox teams and when Western Mis-souri was the seat of "border ruffianism."

The farmers were prosperous, crops were souri was the seat of "border rumanism."
The farmers were prosperous, crops were large and prices high; the farm land of the prairies along the frontier tier of counties responded abundantly to the efforts of the husbandman and the country was rich. But with all the prosperity there was one disadvantage: Markets were far away and difficult of access. Railroads were feeling their way carefully into the new territory and the cost of transportation was so great that the immense crops availed. so great that the immense crops availed

nothing to the farmers.
A RAILROAD CRAZE This condition obtained for many years, and then come agents of railroad builders, who talked of the advantages of direct communication with St. Louis and Chi-cago. The people, however, were slow to grasp the opportunity, and the progress of these agents was marked with a gradually The insidious work ing had its effect after many months, and at last where there had been apathy there came such intense desire that one road was

not deemed sufficient and the people fairly went wild with the craze.

On paper the county was gridironed with tracks, and had all the roads been built which were proposed there would not have been enough land left on which to farm. Every township in the county took up the excitement and every farmer was sure that his farm was to be the site of a depot. Then followed the bond propositions. Dozens of offers were made to the citizens until it became a serious question as to which were the best and which should be voted upon. The representatives of the schemers who were fostering the idea of bonds did their work well, and the people were anxious to be fleeced for the benefit of

the corporations. the Clinton and Kansas branch of the Tebo and Neosho road was projected and a proposition was made to Cass county to issue \$200,000 in bonds in aid of the road. This was granted by the county court, which at that time had the power to issue bonds without the formality of an election. Fol-lowing this bonds were issued to the Lex-ington, Lawrence and Gulf, the Pleasant Hill and Lawrence and the St. Louis and Santa Fe roads in succession and the county took on a veritable railroad boom. Then came the war and its attendant horrors. which were particularly severe in this county and the building of railroads was

Two hundred thousand dollars in bonds had been issued to the Missouri Pacific road, but before the contract could be complied with the war prevented the work and the bonds were held at Harrisonville. Dur-ing the war many raids were made through the western part of the state by bands of bushwhackers and predatory Unionists. These bands would fight each other, and were driven backwards and forwards by the varying fortunes of battle. During one of these raids the courthouse was looted by the Unionists and the signed bonds were carried off. They were recovered from the vandals by a regular Union army officer at Leavenworth and held in trust. These bonds afterwards found themselves into the hands of the Missouri Pacific ratiroad, and their history formed a bloody chapter in the annals of the county.

THE TROUBLE BEGINS.

The other bonds which had been issued to the various railroad companies before the war now began to crop out. After the rebellion was over and peace again came to the border the bond trouble arose. The people had recovered from their excitement over the railroads and as they had borne-the brunt of devastation, they were on the verge of starvation and bankrupty and determined to resist payment on the bonds which had been of no benefit to their county The hoiders of the bonds took the matter

into the state courts, but those tribunals from the lowest to the highest decided that the county was right and refused to give udgment in favor of the bondholders the matter went until the last court of re-sort in the state had made its decison and then the holders made overtures for a compromise. Two elections were held in the ceunty on the matter, but in both cases the people gave an overwhelming majority in the negative. This carried the matter down to 1882 when the bonds were sold to parties who lived outside of the state, and then suit was brought before Judge Krekel of decision against the county, and the judges were ordered to make the levy to pay the nds, which by this time had accum interest until the total amounted to

The county judges were C. S. Hockaday, presiding justice; William F. Barnes and

Finis E. Johnston. The order of the United States judge was received and a vote taken on the matter. Hockaday voted in favor of making the levy, but Barnes and Johnston were emphatic against it. The result was that no levy was made, and an order issued

from Judge Krekel in chambers at Sedalia

ARREST OF THE TWO JUDGES

for contempt of court. The arrest was made September 5, 1882, and both judges were taken to Jofferson City and imprisoned in the penitentiary. The judges were obstinate and remained in prison for about a month when a proposition was made to compromise the bonds. The judges refused to make the call for an election as long as they were confined and at the solicitation of the bondholders they were granted a fur-lough to go home and issue a call for an The people again emphatically refused to compromise, and as the judges declined to make the levy they were re-turned to prison and remained there until the expiration of their term.

From then until the present the judges have been elected to the penitentlary with great regularity and the elections have been followed by orders from the United States court to make the levy, but these orders have been invariably ignored, and the judges have suffered arrest and imprison-ment rather than be unfaithful to the trust imposed upon them by the people of the county. The arrest of the judges of the county on the 8th of this month, and their being held in bond until the sitting of the United States court in Kansas City in June is the last chapter of the bond ques-

But there is another chapter to the bond question of Cass county. A chapter which question of Cass county. A chapter which relates to the bonds captured by the raiding soldiers, and it tells how the people arose against men who attempted a great crime, and executed the penalty for their transgression, swiftly and terribly.

In a common wooden frame hanging against the wall of Bishop & Sterling's drug store in Gunn City, in the eastern wast of the county.

drug store in Gunn City, in the eastern part of the county, is a handsomely exe-cuted bond. It is finished with a green border, the coupons—thirty-eight in number, being also embellished with green. These coupons are of the denomination of \$40 each, being the interest on \$1000 for months. Below is a verbatim copy of the bond:

United States of America. State of Missouri. Cass county funding bond. Interest payable semi-annually in New York. No. 229, \$1000.

Know all men by these presents-That in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the state of Missouri entitled can act to emble counties, cities and incorporated towns to fund their respective debts. Ap-proved March 24, A. D. 1863;" and also an order of the county court of Cass county in the state of Missouri providing for the fund-ing of certain outstanding bonds of said county, the county of Cass, in the state of Missouri, acknowledges itself indebted, and for value received promises to pay to the bearer at the banking house of Northrup & Chick in the city and state of New York Chick, in the city and state of New York, the sum of \$1000, nineteen years after date hereof, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 22nd day of February and August of each year upon the presentation of the proper coupons of interest hereto attached.

at the said batking house of Northrup & Chick, in said city and state.

In testimony whereof the county of Cass has executed this bond, the presiding justice thereof, under the order thereof, signing his name thereto, and by the cierk of said county, under the order thereof, attesting the same and affixing the seal of the said court. This done in the city of Harrisaid court. This done in the city of Harri-sonville, the county of Cass aforesaid, this

the 22d day of February, A. D. 1872.

[Attested] Jenuer, C. Stenmenson, a
Presiding Justice of the County Court. C. H. Dore, clerk, by P. H. Yelton,

A BODY OF FIFTY MASKED MEN.

This is one of the "bloody bonds," so-called, because they gave rise to the Gunn City tragedy, in which J. C. Stephensou, presiding justice of the county court; J. P. Cline, attorney for the railroad, and T. E. Dutroe were killed by a body of fifty masked men, who stopped the train on the Missouri. Kansas and Texas road at Gunn City on the evening of April 23, 1872. When the train stopped Cline drew a revolver and fired into the crowd, wounding two men, and invested from the train additional drews the stopped Cline drews. fired into the crowd, wounding two men, and jumped from the train and attempted to make his escape, but fell pierced by several bullets, one of which passed through his head, killing him instantly.

Stephenson was killed in the baggage car where he sought safety by hiding. He was shot through the throat, the ball passing through both jugular veins, and was given a blow with some sharp instrument which split his skull to his eyebrow, killing him

Dutroe was shot in the back of the head the ball lodging over the left eye. He died in about four hours. This tragedy was the culmination of a piece of robbery which brought disaster to everyone connected with it, and which was accomplished under the following circumstances:

The bonds which were stolen from Harri sonville by the freebooting Federal officer and which were afterwards recovered by regular officer at Fort Leavenworth became the subject of a bitterly contested lawsuit. The county took steps to recover the bonds and after several years of litigaion a compromise was effected by which the bonds were to be recalled and reissued to the St. Louis and Santa Fe road, with an additional amount in consideration for which the road was to be built through the county. But this did not suit all the citisens and an injunction was served on the judges restraining them from refunding the bonds. This left the matter in such a shape that 229 unsigned bonds lay in the office of the county clerk awaiting the termination of the injunction proceedings. It was at this time that a conspiracy was entered into by which these bonds were to be signed and stolen by the county judges with certain others who were

TO AID AND ABET THEM, Legal proceedings had been pending since 1871. On the evening of March 1, 1872, there met in the back office of Hines & Isrz, there met in the back office of Films & Cline, lawyers, Judges Stephenson and Forsythe of the county court, J. R. Cline, lawyer, O. P. Yelton, deputy county clerk, and R. B. Higgins. The bonds were signed by Crophenson and County clerk, and R. B. Higgins. by Stephenson as presiding justice, and Yelton was told that if he did not sign them he would be killed. The signature was affixed and a hasty flight with the bonds followed. The bonds were sold and the proceeds divided among the conspirators.

It was several days before the people earned of the transaction, and then the indignation ran high. A hot search was made for the perpetrators and hanging was freely threatened. Judge Forsythe returned and plead remorse, giving the full particulars of the plot and its execution. R. B. Higgins blew out his brains in the courtroom at Harrisonville, but the others were away. The thievish hudges were outsted and others The thievish judges were ousted and other put in their places. Suit was brought for the recovery of the bonds and eventually they were all returned. Cline and Stephen son then came back to the city and brazenly defled the people. They walked the streets with Dutroe as a body guard, and all three were heavily armed and openly said they would shoot down any man who attempted to arrest them. At last the indignation of the people became too great and a meeting was called, at which a committee of seventy was appointed to "protect the welfare of

This action frightened the conspirator and they made hasty preparation to leave. They slipped out of Harrisonville on the train, but word was wired to the members of the committee and the train was met at Gunn City with the result above men-

All the "bloody bonds" were destroyed except the first and last, which were given to Harrisonville and Gunn City respectout his crop, both of cotton and corn.
John Whiteworth, living three miles from
wn, had his team yesterday to run away

The Weekly GAZE the best adver-

ONE IDEA.

The Delegates Wanted a New Party and Voted For It.

PLATFORM OFNO CONSEQUENCE He Loses His Residence and Its Entire ALSO ON THE 2D AND 4TH.

The Nationalists Indorse the Platform of the "People's Party" as "Nationalism."

New England and the South Scarcely Represented-The South will Vote For the Democratic Nominee in 1892 and will Not Join the Movement.

The Party Indorsed.

CINCINNATI.OHIO. May 21.—The National-ists have adopted a resolution indorsing the formation of the "Propie's party," and pledged themselves to render their best ef-forts to advance its upbuilding, and hope for a spirit of enthusiasm between the ad-herents of so noble an inspirition. In the herents of so noble an inspiration. In the convention all New England and the East-ern states combined, including New York and Pennsylvania, had but twenty-eight delegates. In the South, Louisiana had two. North Carolina one, Texas twentysix. South Carolina one and Tennessee six -a total of thirty-six for the whole South The small representation from the South was not a surprise, because of the fact that though the Alliance is very strong in those states, the open policy has been to obtain local results without antagonizing in nutional matters the dominant party, the gen-eral understanding being that the Southern Alliance men were bound to support the Democratic nominee of 1892.

The national executive committee elected lobert Schilling, Milwaukee, secretary, Robert Schilling, Milwaukee, secretary, and M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute, treasurer.

CINCINNATI, Offio, May 21.—The Naional Union conference transacted so much of its vitally important business and was so late in closing the day of its session, and did it under the stress and impulse of such wildly jubilant excitement that there was very little opportunity given for the ex-pression of opinion upon the principles adopted. It seemed that the great body of delegates had one cherished desire—the forming of a new party—and when that was assured by the reading of the first paragraph of the platform they resolved to nail and clinch that object without allowing any obstacle to intervene. But this morning and last night, after adjournment of the mass meeting, there were numerous con-sultations, the most conspicuous, perhaps, being that of the nationalists. They held a meeting and talked the matter over, after scanning the platform at their leisure. By way of an abnormal expression of their views, they adopted the following:

Resolved, that the nationalist del-egates attending the national con-ference believe that the spirit ference believe that the spirit animating and entertained by the delegates in general was the chrystalization of the reform elements of the country and therefore should be successful; and as nationalists, recognizing the organization of effort as the fundamental principle of nationalism, we heartily rejoice in the formation of the People's party of the United States of America and pledge ourselves to render our best efforts to advance its upbuilding, and hope for a spirit of en-thusiasm bentting the adherents of so noble an inspiration

the an inspiration.

The analysis of the report of the committee on credentials shows that Kansas furnished nearly one-third of the whole number of delegates, while she, with her neighbors in West Missouri and Nebraska, led the list of states, except of Ohio and Indiana, whose ideality made it casy to secure an at-tendance of many delegrates. The five states named furnished 1049 of the 1417 dele-

gates in the conference.

The credentials committee reported that
New England and the South had very light. representation in point of numbers, how-ever weighty it might have been in other respects. Vermont and New Hampshire, in New England, and New Jersey in the East, and Mississippi and Georgia in the South, do not appear at all on the list. All of the New England and Eastern states combined neluding New York and Pennsylvania had but twenty-eight delegates.

BRIGHT AND EARLY to-day the brand new executive committee got together for its first meeting. The gathering took place in a narrow little hotel parlor, into which the members were packed like so many sardines in a box. They did not seem to mind the stuffy quarters, but went to work with a vim. Every body but the members of the committee were excluded. Then it was announced that the first thing in order was the election of a secretary and treasurer of the

After considerable discussion the choice fell upon Robert Schilling of Milwaukee as secretary and M. C. Rankin of Terre Haute, Ind., treasurer. Both were elected unanimously. The members then busied them selves in filling out the vacancies that had been left in the national committee as a result of the rush that preceded the adjournment of the convention. The meeting of the national committee was presided over with unexpected effectiveness by Chairman Taubeneck, the big, unsophisticated looking farmer, whose recent experience of sharp parliamentary practice in the Illinois legislature during the memorable senatorship contest served him in good stead at this

A GREAT CRIME.

John Griffith Indicted by the Cooke County Grand Jury for an Inhuman Act.

Special to the Gazette.

GAINESVILLE, TEX., May 20. -Griffith was arrested at an early hour this morning at his home, twenty miles west of here, upon an indictment presented by the grand jury, now in session, charging him with incest. Since the condition of his daughter was discovered there had been suspicions of an infamous crime. The child died shortly after its birth and, there being suspicious as to the manner of its death a post mortem examination has been or dered by the authorities. The arrival of the officers had been expected by Griffith, but at the time of the arrest he was taken by surprise. Sheriff Ware and deputies reached Griffith's house at o'clock this morning and surrounded it Just at daylight the accused came out and was confronted with a Winchester. His capture was effected without resistance and he was brought here and lodged in jail His arrest caused a sensation, as he had lived in the county a long time and was re garded as a well-to-do and respected farmer. He has a family of grown children and a

BROTHERLY KINDNESS.

A Farmer's Neighbors Cultivate His Crope Hillaboro's Council-A Fire.

pecial to the Gazette Hillsboro, Tex., May 23.—Mr. A. G. Hoffman, living two miles north of Hills-boro, had the misfortune to lose one of his eyes, which caused him to get behind with his crops. Ten of his nearest neighbors met last week with their teams and plowed

with a new cultivator, tearing it all to pieces. Neither he nor the team were se-The city council of Hillsboro at their reg-

ular meeting last night passed an ordinance making it a penalty and a \$250 fine for any person to sell either the Police Gazette, Fox's Weekly New York Illustrated News, Kansas City Sunday Sun, or any other sen-sational paper of the kind.

A FARMER BURNED OUT.

Special to the Gazette

Gornox, Tex. May 23—The dwelling house and outbuildings on the premises of Mr. John Weiginkie, a prosperous farmer near Gordon, were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Nothing was saved except the clothing the family were wearing at the time. The origin of the fire was from a defective flue. The fire was not discovered until it was beyond control. The loss sus-tained they estimate at \$800. The generous people of the community have responded promptly to the relief of the unfortunate people family, and ere long they will be under a new roof.

JUDGE TERRELL

DECLINES TO SERVE AS ONE OF THE LAW CODIFERS.

Judge Z. T. Fulmore Appointed-How County Maps Can be Secured-Protestant Episcopal Church Council-

Special to the Gazette.

Atsrin, Tra. May 20.—There are no new developments in the text-boos bill.

Hen, Wells Thompson, one of the recently appointed codifiers, was here to-day. King Sins, charged with the murder of Edward Brandon near Waco on May 17, was brought to this city last night and ledged in [20] for a facility last night and

ledged in fall for safe keeping On being officially notified of his appointment as one of the commissioners to codify the laws, the Hon. A. W. Terrell declined to accept, on the ground of pressing private affairs which would not spare him the time to do the laborious work required of codifiers. Judge Z. T. Fulmore of Austin, an able and hignly respected attorney, has been appointed in his stead.

The forty-second annual council of the the Protestant Episcopal church of the diocese of Texas met at St. David's church in this city to-day. The council sermon was preached by Rev. Sebright Leigh of Brenham. The council will remain in session to-morrow and Friday

County Maps of Texas.

Special to the Gazette AUSTIN, TEX., May 20.—The following circular prepared by Land Commissioner McGaughey shows a list of the 247 counties in the state. A map of any county can be had by remitting the cost of some to the land commissioner. One hundred and seventy-one have been lithographed, and are indicated by * to the left, and are 50 cents each. The price of a hand-made copy is shown to the right, the amount being dol-

shown to the right, the amount being deliars,

"Anderson, \$25; "Angelina, \$20; Anderews, \$5; "Aransas, \$10; "Archer, \$18; Armstrong, \$8; "Atascosa, \$25; "Austin, \$15; Bailey, \$6; "Baylor, \$15; "Bustin, \$15; Bailey, \$6; "Baylor, \$15; "Bes, \$18; "Bell, \$25; "Lexar, \$25; "Bianco, \$18; Bell, \$25; "Lexar, \$25; "Bianco, \$18; Borden, \$8; "Besque, \$25; "Bianco, \$18; Borden, \$8; "Besque, \$25; Buchel, \$15; "Brisco, \$10; "Brown, \$25; Buchel, \$15; "Guihoun, \$15; "Gallahan, \$18; "Camp, 10; Cameron, \$20; "Carson, \$8; "Cass, \$25; Castro, \$8; "Chambers, \$15; "Cherokee, \$20; Childress, \$10; "Clay, \$20; Cochran, \$5; Coke, \$15; Cooke, \$30; "Coleman, \$18; "Colingsworth, \$8; "Colorado, \$15; "Coryel, \$25; Cottle, \$20; "Coreno, \$26; "Coryel, \$25; Cottle, \$20; "Coreno, \$20; "Coryel, \$25; Cottle, \$10; "Crane, \$4; Crockett, \$20; Crosby, \$12; "Dallam, \$8; "Dallas, \$35; Dawson, \$8; *Dallam, \$8; *Dallas, \$3; Dawson, \$8; Deaf Smith, \$8; *Delta, \$10; *Denton, \$35; *De Witt, \$18; Dickens, \$10; *Dimnit, \$20; Douley, \$10; "Duval, \$20; "Eistland, \$15; *Ector, \$5; Edwards, \$5; "Ellis, \$30; El Paso, \$45; "Eacinal, \$20; "Erath, \$20; *Falls, \$20; "Fannin, \$25; "Fayette, \$20; *Fisher, \$8; "Floyd, \$10; Foard, \$20; Foley, \$20; Fort Bond, \$15; "Frankin, \$10; "Free-tons, \$90; "Eric \$20; Guines, \$6; "Guines, \$20; "Fort Bond, \$15; "Frankin, \$10; "Free-tons, \$90; "Eric \$20; Guines, \$6; "Guines, \$6; stone, \$20; *Frio, \$20; Gaines, \$6; *Galves ton, \$15; Garza, \$12; Cliffespie, \$40; "Gla cock, \$7; "Goliad, \$15; "Gonzales, \$ Grav. \$5; Gravson, \$30; Green, \$25; Green \$5; *Grimes, \$20; *Guadaltipe, \$15; \$12; Hall, \$13; *Hamilton, \$25; *Han \$8; Hardoman, \$15; Hardin, \$15; *H 8: Hardeman, \$15: Hardin, \$15: "Harris, \$30: "Harrison, \$20: Hartley, \$12: "Haskell, \$18: "Hays, \$18: "Hemphill, \$8: Henderson, \$25: Hidalgo, \$20: Hill, \$20: Houston, \$25: Hood, \$15: "Hopkins, \$30: Houston, \$25: "Howard, \$12: Hint, \$25: "Huminison, \$12: Irion, \$10: "Jack, \$25: "J. ison, \$15; "Jasper, \$20: "Jefferson, \$15: Jeff Davis, \$15: "Johnson, \$30: "Jones, \$15: "Karnes, \$15: "Kaufman, \$20: "Kendall, \$15: Kent, \$12: "Kerr, \$15: "Kind, \$20: "Kinney, \$25: King, \$15: "Knox, \$10: "Lamar, \$25: Lamb, \$5: "Lambas, \$20: "Leas, \$15: "Liberty, \$16: "Liberty, \$16: "Liberty, \$16: "Libertone, \$25: "Li \$20; "Lee, \$15; "Leon, \$25; "Liberty, \$16; "Limestone, \$25; "Lipscomb, \$8; "Live Oak, \$18; "Lano, \$18; "Leving, \$5; Lubbock, \$12; Lynn, \$12; "Madisen, \$10; "Marion, \$10; Martin, \$6; "Mason, \$30; "Matagorda, \$20; "Maverick, \$15; "McCulloch, \$25; "McLennan, \$25; "McMullen, \$15; "Midland, \$6; "Montgomery, \$20; "Montague, \$30; "Moore, \$10, "Morris, \$8; Motley \$15; "Nacogdoches, \$18, "Navarro, 25; Newton, \$20; "Nolan \$18; "Navarro, 25; Newton, \$20; "Nolau \$15; "Nueces, \$25; "Ochiltrec, \$8; "Oldham \$10; "Orange, \$6; "Palo Pinto, \$20; "Pan ola, \$15; *Parker, \$15; Parmer, \$6; Peros, \$50; *Polk, \$25; Potter, \$12; Presidio, \$25; *Rains, \$6; Randall, \$10; *Red River, \$25 Rans, 8; Randal, \$10; 'Red River, \$25; 'Reberts, \$5; 'Refugio, \$25; 'Roberts, \$5; 'Roberts, \$5; 'Roberts, \$5; 'Rockwall, \$10; 'Runneis, \$25; Rusk, \$20; 'Sabine, \$10; 'San Augustine, \$15; 'San Jachto, \$15; 'San Parreio, \$15; 'San Saba, \$20; Schlicher, \$15; Scurry, \$10; 'Shackelford, \$15; 'Sheiby, \$20; 'Sherman, \$8; 'Smith, \$25; Somervell, \$10; Sherman, \$8; Smith, \$25; Somervell, \$10; Sherman, \$10; Sher \$10; Starr, \$50; *Stephens, \$18; Sterling \$10; *Stonewall, \$10; Sutton, \$18; Swisher, \$10; *Stonewall, \$10; Sutton, \$18; Swisher, \$10; *Tarrant, \$5; *Taylor, \$18; Terry, \$5; *Thockmorton, \$15; *Titus, \$10; Tom Green, \$30; Travis, \$20; *Trinity, \$20; *Tyler, \$20; *Upshur, \$15; *Upton, \$15; Uvaide, \$25; Val Verde, \$40; *Van Zandt, \$25; *Victoria, \$20; *Walker, \$20; *Waller, \$12; *Ward, \$5; *Washington, \$18; Webb, \$15; *Wharton, \$20; Wheeler, \$10; *Wichita. \$15; Wilharger, \$25; *Williamson, \$20; *Wilson, \$15; *Winkler, \$3; *Wise, \$25; *Wood, \$15; Yoakum, \$6; *Young, \$20; Zapata, \$15; *Zavalla, \$20. A YOUNGSTER'S ACT.

A Boy of Thirteen Years Deliberately Plans His Death, and Successfully Carries Out His Scheme.

Special to the Gazette. LIBERTY HILL, TEX., May 20.—News reached this city to-day of the suicide of a small boy, only thirteen years of age. His parents live about fifteen miles from here, and own a sheep ranch. Their names are Yent. The boy's father sent him out to round up sheep yesterday evening. He took his little brother, still younger, with him on horseback. As they were riding him on horseback. As they were riding along he told his little brother he was going to kill himself and that he would give him his horse and saddle, so he got down, taking off the saddle got the blanket, spread it out on the ground, tied a string to the trigger of his gun, fastened the string to a bush, told his little brother good-bye, lay down on the blanket, placed the muzzle of the gun to his breast and gave it a pull, shooting himself through the heart. His little brother was too young, it seems, to realize brother was too young, it seems, to realize what his brother was doing, but begged him not to kill himself.

TWO STORMS.

Foster Predicts a Storm on the 31st or June I.

Sr. Jose w. Mo., May 23.-My last letter St. Jose at Mo. May 23.—My last letter gave forecasts of the storm wave due to cross the continent from 21st to 25th and the one following it will be due to leave the Pacific coast about May 27th, cross the Rocky-Allegheny valley from 28th to 30th and reach the Atlantic coast about the 31st. The most important feature of this storm will be the heavy rains that will accompany it. These rains, however, will not be general, but excessive only in spots, leaving other places with a deferency, as is always the case in years of great meteorological disturbances and the electric forces of Japeter's and Saturn's

electric forces of lapeter's and Saturn's equinoxes will begin to have very considerable influence. This storm will be at its greatest force near the mouth of the St. Lawrence river about the 31st and June 1, and severe gales along that coast will be dangerous to shipping. Weather preceding this storm will be very warm and following it will be cooler than usual for the time of year. Great extremes of weather may be expected to acelectric forces of Jupeter's and Saturn's tremes of weather may be expected to ac company this storm wave, especially about the time it leaves the continent to cross the Atlantic, and about the first day of June important weather events will occur all around the earth which will be regarded by the newsgatherers as of special interest in

the way of news. Another storm wave will be due to leave the Pacific coast about June 1, cross the Rocky Allegheny valley from 2d to 4th and reach the Atlantic coast about the 5th. It will be quite severe on the Western part of the continent, and will have a very considerable force throughout its course, becoming of less force on the Atlantic coast about the 5th. Very hot weather throughout the Southern states and in the Missouri valley will precede this storm, but the cool wave will neither be severe nor reach far south-ward. Both these storms will cause rains and gales in the Gulf states. The great and destructive storms of June will attract general attention and I will further discuss. their details in my next two letters,

THE MOON'S INFLUENCES. This satellite has more influence on the weather than any other body except the sun, but the masses have been led into an error by supposing that the changes of the moon cause changes in the weather. When the moon and sun are on the same side of the earth the electrical influences are increased in that direction, but this does not increase the force of the storms but merely affects their location. There is also a belief among the hunters, frontiers men and sailors that when the moon hangs on its point much rain or snow will occur during that moon. The North American Indians also follow this sign and believe it to be a propitious sign for hunting, Damp weather and snow are favorable to the hunter for in dry weather the leaves make too much noise for success, and snow is favorable for tracking guine. When the moon hangs on its point the hunter says he cannot hang his powder horn on its point and then is the time to hunt and when the moon at new lies on it. hunt, and when the moon at new lies on its back it indicates that the hunter can hang his shot pouch on its point and he would better not waste hid he would better not waste his time at hunting. I have no use for any-thing that has superstition for its base, but these signs that have so much influence with certain classes of people throughout the world should not be cast aside without investigation. Many of these common be-liefs have some real foundation and thousands of years of experience on the part of those who are compelled to be much out of doors has taught them that with certain of the weather. Why this is so they kn not; all they know is the coincidence. have investigated these crude signs and have found real causes at the bottom of some of them. The meon lies on its back when it rops north and hangs on its point when it runs south. As the moon causes tides in the ocean it must also cause tides in the atmosphere, and as it moves from about 24 degrees north of the earth's atmosphere, to the same distance

sarily affects the atmosphere and the weather by pulling the storms north or The changes of the moon occur a little more than six days apart and the regular storm waves pass over this latitude in a little less than six days apart, so that if a storm wave is due about the change of the moon the next storm wave will be due very moon the next storm wave will be due very near the next change of the moon, and these coincidences will occur for several weeks. This has led to the belief that it is the changes of the moon that causes the storm waves. But the coincidences will not continue long and I see no reason why changes of the moon should cause a change in the weather. If the moon crosses the earth's equator a little before a storm wave is due it will cross the earth's equator in two weeks near when a storm wave is due, and if the changes of the moon should occur at the me time it would lead to the belief that it is the changes of the moon that causes these storms of greatest force. The electrical theory of weather changes requires that we follow the laws of electricity and whatever is not in accord with these laws must be rejected, and if these electrical laws will not explain all meteorological phenomena, then the theory must be re-

atmosphere, to the same distance south and the reverse, passing over about 3300 miles of the earth's

surface in about fourteen days, or about nine miles north or south and 1000 miles

east in twenty-four hours the change neces-

ected as a failure. The moon is 225.719 miles from the earth at perigee and 251.947 miles at apogee, mak-ing a change of 26.328 miles about every fourteen days. This change makes a great difference in the tides, and must necessarily make a difference in its effect on the atmosphere. Professor on the atmosphere Professor admitted that it had been fairly proven that more eartnquakes occur when the moon is close to the earth because of its greater influence on the tides and if this be true it must also have greater influence on

DEATH-DEALING RATTLERS.

W. T. FOSTER.

the atmosphere at the same time

The Country Surrounding San Antonio Abounds with Them-Five Victims Reported within a Week.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., May 20.-At this time of year the rattlesnakes in which the surrounding country abounds, are much more vicious. Within a week five persons have been bitten. One of them, a boy named Remple, is dead and three are on the road to recovery. The last victim will die, He is G. W. Brecker, a chicken peddler. He went to the residence of Col. P. B. Andrews to purchase some poultry. After completing his purchase he went into the pasture to drive his horses up, when a huge rattlesnake imbeded its fangs into his thigh. Every spring many Mexican sheep herders lose their lives because of their be-lief that the only remedy for the bite is to kill the snake, cut it open and apply the

warm body as a poultice to the wo Subscribe for the Constraint No cause is known so far for his rash act.